

TUESDAY OCTOBER 16, 2012

Growing Concerns in China about Inequality, Corruption

Ratings for the U.S. Decline

Andrew Kohut,

President, Pew Research Center

Pew Global Attitudes Project:

Richard Wike, Associate Director

Juliana Menasce Horowitz,

Senior Researcher

Katie Simmons, Research Associate

Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst

Cathy Barker, Research Assistant

Pew Research Center:

James Bell,

Director of International Survey Research,
Pew Research Center

Bruce Stokes,

Director of Pew Global Economic Attitudes,
Pew Research Center

Elizabeth Mueller Gross,

Vice President, Pew Research Center

For Media Inquiries Contact:

Richard Wike

Vidya Krishnamurthy

202.419.4372

<http://pewglobal.org>

OCTOBER 16, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview: Growing Concerns in China about Inequality, Corruption	1
About the Project	6
Chapter 1: Domestic Issues and National Problems	7
Chapter 2: China and the World	11
Survey Methods	16
Survey Topline	25

Growing Concerns in China about Inequality, Corruption

Ratings for the U.S. Decline

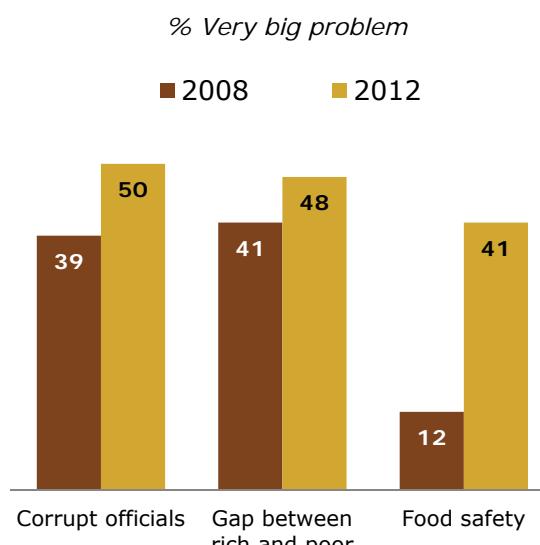
As China prepares for its once-in-a-decade change of leadership, the Chinese people believe their country faces serious and growing challenges. In particular, the side effects of rapid economic growth, including the gap between rich and poor, rising prices, pollution, and the loss of traditional culture are major concerns, and there are also increasing worries about political corruption. While the Chinese have consistently rated their national and personal economic situations positively over the last few years, they are now grappling with the concerns of a modern, increasingly wealthy society.

The Chinese public also increasingly expresses reservations about relations with the United States. Over the last two years, ratings for the U.S. and President Obama have declined significantly, and the percentage of Chinese who characterize their country's relationship with the U.S. as one of cooperation has plummeted from 68% to 39%. Still, many Chinese embrace aspects of America's soft power, including U.S. science and technology and American ideas about democracy.

Inflation remains the top concern of the Chinese public – six-in-ten consider rising prices a *very big problem*. Meanwhile, half say corrupt officials are a major problem, up from 39% four years ago.

Worries about consumer protection have also increased significantly. After a number of high-profile food safety scandals in recent years, concerns about the safety of food have more than tripled since 2008.

Concerns about Corruption, Inequality, and Food Safety Grow



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24a, Q24f & Q24m.

And while China's economy has grown at a much faster rate than most countries since the onset of the global economic downturn, concerns about economic inequality have also increased. About half now say the gap between rich and poor is a very big problem, and roughly eight-in-ten agree with the view that in China the “rich just get richer while the poor get poorer.”

Moreover, the rapid changes that have transformed their society in recent years have not been welcomed by all Chinese. Most still say they like the pace of modern life, but fewer hold this view today than four years ago. Nearly six-in-ten say their traditional way of life is getting lost and even more think their way of life should be protected against foreign influence.

These are among the key findings from a survey of China conducted by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 3,177 respondents between March 18 and April 15. The sample represents approximately 64% of the adult Chinese population.¹ This poll in China is part of the broader 21-nation spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey.

Despite Success, Many See Problems

While the global financial crisis has taken a serious toll in many nations over the last few years, most Chinese report continued economic progress – indeed, 70% say they are better off financially than they were five years ago. Among the 21 nations polled, Brazil is the only country where the public reports a comparable level of economic advancement. Additionally, a remarkable 92% of Chinese say their standard of living is better than their parents' at a similar age. (*For more on international economic mobility and other economic issues, see “[Pervasive Gloom About the World Economy](#),” released July 12, 2012.*)

Given this economic mobility and the overall success of economic reforms since the late 1970s, it is not too surprising that free markets are popular. Roughly three-in-four Chinese agree that most people are better off in a free market economy.

However, there is a general consensus in China that the economic gains of recent years have not benefited everyone equally: 81% agree with the statement the “rich just get richer while the poor get poorer,” and 45% *completely agree*. Roughly half (48%) say the gap between rich and

¹ For more on the survey's methodology, see the Survey Methods section of this report.

poor is a very serious problem, up from 41% four years ago (fully 87% consider it at least a *moderately* big problem).

And some Chinese doubt whether simply working hard is enough to guarantee success in today's China. While 45% agree with the statement "most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard," one-in-three disagrees. Those who are doing better economically are much more likely to see a link between effort and success – 62% of higher-income Chinese believe most people can be successful if they work hard, compared with 45% of middle- and 44% of lower-income respondents.²

In another sign that many do not see a level playing field in Chinese society, there are growing worries about corruption. Half now say corrupt officials are a very big problem, up 11 percentage points since 2008; and 32% say this about corrupt business people, also up 11 points from four years ago.

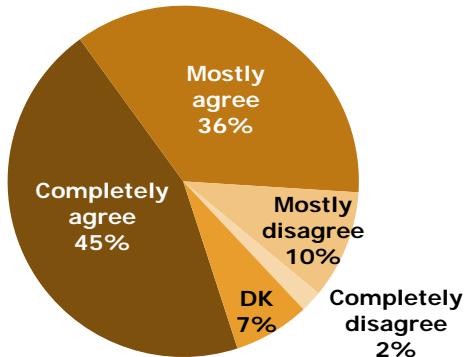
Consumer protection is another rising concern. Four years ago, just 12% rated food safety a very big problem; today, it's 41%. The percentage expressing very serious concerns about the safety of medicine has more than tripled, from 9% in 2008 to 28% today. And more now are very worried about the quality of manufactured goods (13% in 2008; 33% now).

Increasingly, people are also anxious about having a social safety net. Since 2008, the percentage of those rating old age insurance a very big problem has more than doubled (from 13% to 28%), while the percentage who say the same about health care has jumped from 12% to 26%. The environment is also a serious concern to many. A third or more rate air (36%) and water pollution (33%) as very big problems.

In addition, many Chinese are worried about the current state and direction of their culture and traditions. Most (57%) think their way of life is getting lost and 71% want to see their way

Most See Growing Inequality

Today, it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33b.

² For income, respondents are grouped into three categories. Lower-income respondents are those with a reported annual household income of 25,000 yuan or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 25,001 to 80,000 annually, and those in the higher-income category earn 80,001 yuan or more annually.

of life protected from foreign influence. While 59% still say they like the pace of modern life, this is down from 71% four years ago.

Wealthier Chinese are more likely to embrace modern life; 73% of those with higher incomes say they like it, compared with just 61% of middle and 54% of lower income Chinese.

Growing Wariness of the U.S.

Over the last two years, Chinese views about their country's relationship with the U.S. have shifted substantially. In 2010, roughly two-in-three described the U.S.-China relationship as one of cooperation; today, just 39% view it this way. Meanwhile, 26% now say the relationship is one of hostility, up from 8% in the 2010 poll.

Similarly, while 58% had a positive view of the U.S. in 2010, only 43% do so today. President Obama's ratings have also slipped – currently, 38% express confidence that he will do the right thing in world affairs, down from 52% two years ago.

Nonetheless, many Chinese – especially younger, wealthier, well-educated, and urban Chinese – continue to embrace certain elements of American soft power. In particular, many admire the U.S. for its scientific and technological achievements.

And in a country that remains a one-party state, American-style democracy has a strong appeal. Roughly half (52%) say they like

More Negative Ratings for U.S.

	2010	2012	Change
<i>U.S. Favorability</i>	%	%	
Favorable	58	43	-15
Unfavorable	37	48	+11
Don't know	5	10	+5
<i>Relationship with U.S.</i>			
One of cooperation	68	39	-29
One of hostility	8	26	+18
Neither	16	21	+5
Don't know	8	13	+5
<i>Confidence in Obama</i>			
Confidence	52	38	-14
No confidence	30	41	+11
Don't know	19	20	+1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a, Q40a & Q106a.

But Many Like American Ideas about Democracy

	American ideas about democracy		
	Like %	Dislike %	DK %
Total	52	29	18
Age			
18-29	59	28	13
30-49	55	29	16
50+	40	31	29
Education			
Some college +	65	24	11
High school or less	50	30	19
Income			
High	72	20	8
Middle	56	31	13
Low	45	33	22
Urbanity			
Urban	60	27	13
Rural	43	33	24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q55.

American ideas about democracy; just 29% say they dislike these ideas. About seven-in-ten Chinese in the higher-income category have a positive opinion about American democratic ideals.

Just like opinions regarding the U.S.-China relationship, views about the India-China relationship have cooled over the last two years. In 2010, 53% described relations between the two Asian powers as one of cooperation, compared with 39% now.

Views on the Japan-China relationship are, on balance, negative. Just three-in-ten Chinese say their relationship with Japan is one of cooperation; fully 41% describe it in terms of hostility.

Leading Economic Power

Named as the world's leading economic power

Views of China's Economic Power

Globally, perceptions of Chinese economic power have been on the rise since the onset of the financial crisis in 2008, and today many believe China is the world's top economy. Across the 21 countries included in the spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey, a median of 41% said China is the economic leader, while 37% named the U.S. (For more on *international perceptions of China and the U.S.*, see "[Global Opinion of Obama Slips, International Policies Faulted](#)," released June 13, 2012).

The Chinese, however, do not believe they have ascended to the top spot. About half (48%) say the U.S. is the world's leading economy, while just 29% believe it is China. Americans, meanwhile, are divided: 41% think China is the top global economy, while 40% believe the U.S. remains the leader.

	U.S. %	China %	Japan %	EU %	Other/ None/ DK %
<i>China</i>	48	29	2	5	15
U.S.	40	41	6	5	8
Britain	28	58	5	3	7
France	29	57	7	6	0
Germany	13	62	5	17	3
Spain	26	57	9	5	3
Italy	37	46	8	3	6
Greece	36	45	7	3	10
Poland	35	35	12	4	13
Czech Rep.	29	51	9	7	5
Russia	26	33	17	7	18
Turkey	54	22	6	8	10
Egypt	40	39	11	7	3
Jordan	36	44	16	4	0
Lebanon	34	44	5	5	12
Tunisia	48	29	7	5	11
Pakistan	48	27	4	1	20
India	37	17	7	1	38
Japan	45	43	3	5	5
Brazil	45	27	15	3	10
Mexico	51	18	12	6	12
MEDIAN	37	41	7	5	10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project*'s co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

For further information, please contact:
Richard Wike
Associate Director, Pew Global Attitudes Project
202.419.4400 / rwike@pewresearch.org

1. Domestic Issues and National Problems

After experiencing decades of impressive economic growth, the Chinese express widespread satisfaction with the free market system and with the gains they have made over the past generation. However, they have grown increasingly worried about major domestic issues over the last four years. Today, the public is more likely to express concern about many economic and consumer safety issues, such as food safety, old age insurance, education, and conditions for workers. They also voice serious doubts about economic fairness, with a broad majority saying there is a growing gap between the rich and the poor.

Improving Standard of Living

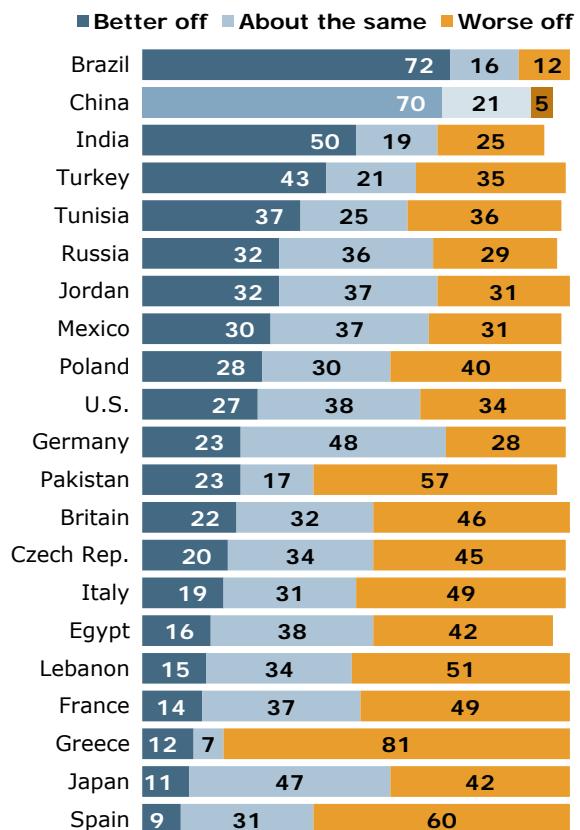
About nine-in-ten (92%) Chinese say their standard of living is better than their parents' at a comparable age, including 39% who say it is *much* better. The Chinese are more likely than any public among the 21 nations included in the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey to say they are better off than their parents.

When asked to compare their current finances to how they were doing just five years ago, 70% of Chinese say they and their families are better off now than they were then; 21% say they are doing about the same and just 5% say they are worse off. Of the 21 countries surveyed, only the Brazilians hold a similarly positive assessment of their economic progress.

Support for Free Market

Nearly three-quarters of the Chinese public (74%) agree that most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor. About one-

Compared to Five Years Ago, Are You Financially...

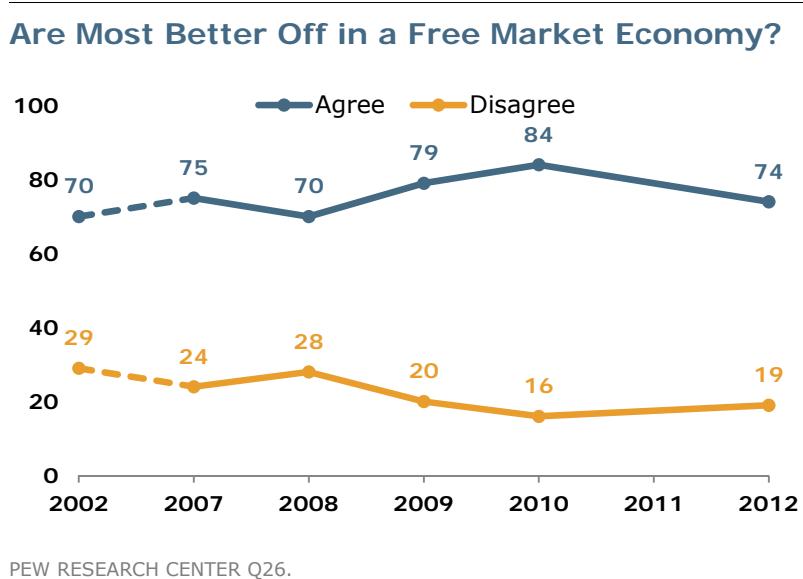


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q20.

in-five (19%) disagree. Support for capitalism is widespread across age groups, education levels and income brackets.

Unlike many other countries surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project in 2012, Chinese opinion about the free market has been relatively stable over the past decade, despite the global recession. Still, support has slipped somewhat since 2010, when 84% said most people are better off in a free market. (For more about the impact of the global downturn on support for the free market, see "[Pervasive Gloom about the World Economy](#),"

July 12, 2012.)



But Concerns about Economic Fairness, Corruption, Consumer Safety

Among the 17 items tested on the survey, rising prices is the only one rated a *very big* problem by a majority of Chinese. Roughly half hold this view about corrupt officials (50%) and the gap between the rich and the poor (48%). However, all of the other issues tested, with the exception of electricity shortages, are considered at least *moderately* big problems by a majority of Chinese.

There is far more concern about domestic issues today than there was in 2008, when the Pew Global Attitudes Project last asked this question in China. The change has been most dramatic with regard to food safety, which has received a lot of attention in China in recent years; 41% consider this to be a *very big* problem in their country, compared with 12% four years ago. Similarly, about three times as many people now say the safety of medicine is a major problem as said the same in 2008 (28% vs. 9%). And the percentage describing the quality of manufactured goods as a *very serious* problem has jumped 20 percentage points over the same time period.

Double-digit increases since 2008 are also evident in the percentage of the Chinese public that considers old age insurance, education, corrupt officials, corrupt business people, health care, and conditions for workers as very big problems for their country. Concern about traffic, crime, and the gap between the rich and the poor has also gone up, but to a lesser degree. In contrast, of the items tested, only rising prices are now considered to be a top problem by fewer people (60% today vs. 72% in 2008).

Unease about Economic Inequality

Despite broad support for capitalism, the public expresses concerns about growing inequality in their country. Most Chinese (81%) agree that today the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer, including 45% who *completely* agree. Only 12% disagree.

In addition, while a plurality (45%) believes that most people can succeed if they work hard, a significant minority (33%) says hard work does not guarantee success. Higher-income Chinese (62%) are more likely than those with lower incomes (44%) to believe hard work is rewarded.

The Chinese public also expresses support for government intervention to help the poor. When asked which is more important, roughly half (51%) choose an active role for the state in guaranteeing that no one is in need, rather than having individual freedom to pursue life's goals without government interference (34%). Nonetheless, support for a social safety net is down 12 percentage points since 2011.

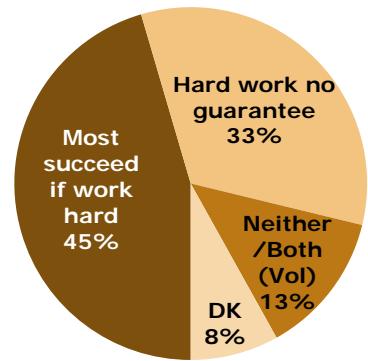
Rising Concerns about the Safety of Food and Medicine

	2008	2012	Change
% Very big problem	%	%	
Food safety	12	41	+29
Quality of manufactured goods	13	33	+20
Safety of medicine	9	28	+19
Old age insurance	13	28	+15
Education	11	23	+12
Corrupt officials	39	50	+11
Corrupt business people	21	32	+11
Health care	12	26	+14
Condition for workers	13	23	+10
Traffic	9	18	+9
Crime	17	25	+8
Gap between rich and poor	41	48	+7
Air pollution	31	36	+5
Water pollution	28	33	+5
Electricity shortages	4	8	+4
Unemployment	22	24	+2
Rising prices	72	60	-12

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24a-q.

Doubts about Economic Fairness

Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q84.

Views about hard work and success are linked to opinions about government and the economy. Those who say hard work is no guarantee of success express greater desire for the state to play an active role in the economy (+13); they also have less faith in the free market (-18 percentage points).

Approval of Modern Life, But Tradition Threatened

Nearly six-in-ten Chinese (59%) say they like the pace of modern life; just 31% disapprove. While the public is generally content with the 21st-century way of life, satisfaction is down 12 percentage points since 2008. People with higher incomes (73%) are especially likely to say they like the pace of modern life.

Nonetheless, a 57%-majority say their traditional way of life is getting lost, compared with 29% who say their traditions remain strong and 14% who are unsure. Fully 71% believe their way of life needs to be protected from foreign influence; just 21% disagree. A decade ago, fewer worried about lost traditions (68%) or the impact of foreign ideas (64%).

A plurality of Chinese are also concerned about the role of consumerism and commercialism in their country. Roughly four-in-ten (43%) say consumerism and commercialism are a threat to their culture. About a third (32%) takes the opposite view, and a quarter expresses no opinion.

Link Between Hard Work and Success Affects Views on Safety Net, Capitalism

	% Among those who say...		
	Most can succeed w/hard work	Hard work no guarantee of success	Diff
<i>What's more important?</i>	%	%	
Individuals free to pursue life's goals	44	31	-13
Active gov't makes sure no one in need	48	61	+13
Don't know	8	9	+1
	100	100	
<i>Most people better off in free market</i>			
Agree	87	69	-18
Disagree	11	26	+15
Don't know	2	4	+2
	100	100	

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26, Q64 & Q84.

Affinity for Modern Life

	2002	2008	2012	Change
				08-12
	%	%	%	
Like	65	71	59	-12
Dislike	28	25	31	+6
Don't know	7	5	10	+5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

2. China and the World

Overall, the Chinese public holds mixed or negative views of other major countries and international institutions such as the United States, United Nations and European Union. And while a plurality of Chinese describe their country's relationship with India and the U.S., two of its major trading partners, as one of cooperation, that view has become less common in recent years. Meanwhile, China sees its relationship with Japan as one of hostility.

Globally, perceptions of Chinese power have increased in recent years, and in nine of the 21 nations surveyed, majorities or pluralities now believe that China is the world's leading economic power. The Chinese, however, still tend to see the U.S. as the global economic powerhouse.

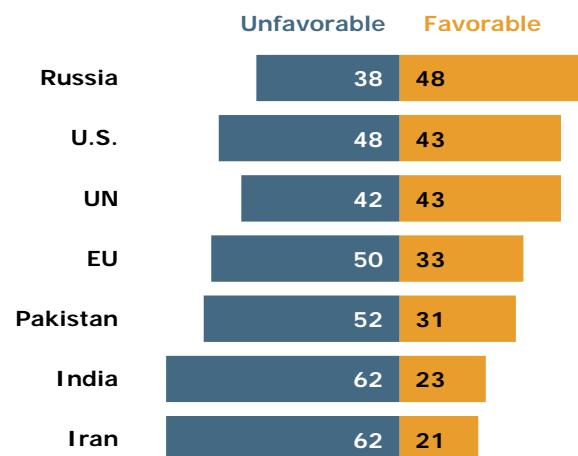
How China Views Major Powers

Chinese attitudes toward Russia are on balance positive, with 48% expressing a positive and 38% a negative view. In contrast, perceptions of the U.S. and the United Nations are roughly divided, with 43% holding a favorable opinion of each. And only about a third see the European Union (33%) and Pakistan (31%) positively. Chinese perceptions of these foreign nations and institutions have mostly held steady since last year.

The Chinese express even dimmer views toward their neighbor to the south, India. Roughly a quarter (23%) have a favorable opinion of India, while 62% offer a negative opinion.

Similarly, Iran receives largely negative ratings, with only 21% expressing a favorable view of the Islamic Republic, a decline of eight percentage points since 2011.

Chinese Views of Other Countries and International Institutions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a, Q8d-g, Q8s, & Q8u.

Fewer See Cooperation with U.S., India

While a 39%-plurality of Chinese see their country's relationship with the U.S. as one of cooperation, this is down sharply from 2010, when nearly seven-in-ten (68%) held this view. Meanwhile, about a quarter (26%) say the relationship with the U.S. is one of hostility, up from 8% two years ago.

Similarly, 39% in China view their relationship with India as one of cooperation, down significantly since 2010, when 53% saw the relationship positively.

Views toward China's longtime regional rival, Japan, are even dimmer, with a 41%-plurality saying that relations between China and Japan are hostile, and only three-in-ten describing them as cooperative.

China's relationship with Pakistan is much brighter, with nearly half of Chinese (49%) seeing the relationship as one of cooperation and only 10% describing it as one of hostility.

China and India

There is further evidence that Sino-Indian relations have cooled in recent years – increasingly, the Chinese public is wary of India's economic growth. Currently, only 44% of Chinese say that their southern neighbor's expanding economy is positive for China, down from six-in-ten in 2010. Meanwhile, those saying India's growing economy is a bad thing has almost doubled over the same period.

Indian views towards China are even more negative. Only 23% of Indians describe their country's relationship with China as one of cooperation and only 24% think China's growing

Chinese See Cooperation with Pakistan; Hostility with Japan

Relationship between and China?	One of...			
	Coop- eration	Hostility	Neither	DK
Pakistan	49	10	22	19
U.S.	39	26	21	13
2010	68	8	16	8
India	39	24	21	16
2010	53	9	23	15
Japan	30	41	17	13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q106a-d.

Fewer Chinese See India's Growth Positively

India's growing economy is a...	2010	2012	Change
Good thing	60	44	-16
Bad thing	13	25	+12
Don't know	27	31	+4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q66.

economy is a good thing for India. (For more on Indian views toward China and other nations see "[Deepening Economic Doubts in India](#)," released on September 10, 2012).

Views of the U.S. and American Soft Power

The Chinese have lukewarm feelings toward the United States, President Obama, and the state of the relationship between the two powers. Only around four-in ten (43%) have a favorable view of the U.S., 38% express confidence in Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs and just 39% see the relationship between the countries as one of cooperation. These ratings are all down sharply since 2010. (For more on Chinese and global attitudes toward the U.S., see "[Global Opinion of Obama Slips, International Policies Faulted](#)," released June 13, 2012).

While overall ratings for the U.S. are mixed in China, certain aspects of America's image are positive. Among the measures of American soft power tested, people in China most admire U.S. science and technology. Nearly three-in-four (73%) say they admire U.S. technological and scientific advances. However, this is down seven percentage points since 2007, when eight-in-ten Chinese said the same.

About half (52%) also favor American ideas about democracy and 43% like U.S.-style business, although views of the American business model have deteriorated somewhat since 2007. And while a 43%-plurality say it is a good thing that American customs and ideas are spreading to China, the Chinese are evenly divided on whether they like American music, movies, and television.

U.S. Technology and Democracy Well-Received in China

	2007 %	2012 %	Change
<i>U.S. technological and scientific advances</i>			
Admire	80	73	-7
<i>Do not admire</i>			
Do not admire	11	15	+4
<i>American ideas about democracy</i>			
Like	48	52	+4
Dislike	36	29	-7
<i>American ways of doing business</i>			
Like	49	43	-6
Dislike	25	33	+8
<i>American ideas and customs spreading here</i>			
Good	38	43	+5
Bad	39	34	-5
<i>American music, movies and television</i>			
Like	42	43	+1
Dislike	46	43	-3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q54-Q58.

Across these various measures of U.S. soft power, there is one constant: richer, younger, more educated, and urban Chinese all express a more positive view of these aspects of America's image. And this also holds true for overall ratings of the U.S.

Young, Richer, Educated, Urbanites More Positive about the U.S.

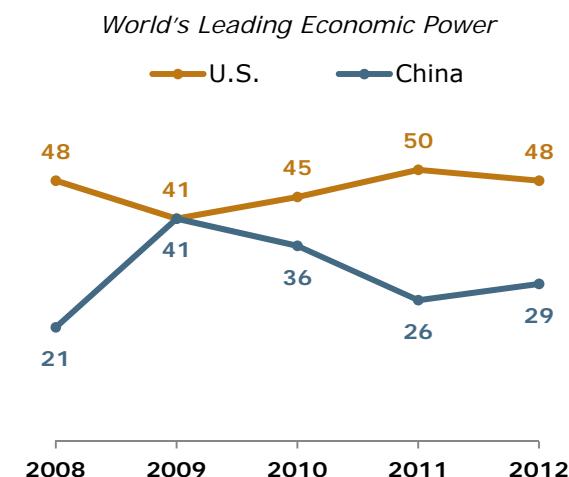
	Favorable view of the U.S.	Admire U.S. tech and scientific advances	Like American ideas about democracy	Like American music, movies and television	Good that American ideas and customs spreading here	Like American ways of doing business
Age	%	%	%	%	%	%
18-29	51	77	59	56	50	48
30-49	40	76	55	43	44	45
50+	38	63	40	30	34	36
<i>Youngest-oldest gap</i>	+13	+14	+19	+26	+16	+12
Education						
Some college + High school or less	62	83	65	66	60	64
<i>Education gap</i>	+23	+11	+15	+27	+20	+24
Income						
Higher	67	88	72	70	68	69
Middle	44	77	56	47	45	47
Lower	34	68	45	32	36	34
<i>Higher-lower income gap</i>	+33	+20	+27	+38	+32	+35
Urbanity						
Urban	50	83	60	55	50	53
Rural	33	61	43	30	35	31
<i>Urban-rural gap</i>	+17	+22	+17	+25	+15	+22

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a & Q54-Q58.

China's Image in the World

Perceptions of China's economic power continue to grow in much of the world, especially in Europe. However, nearly half of Chinese (48%) say the U.S. is the world's leading economic power, while just 29% name their own country as the global leader. These results are similar to 2008, when the question was first asked. However, in 2009, following the successful 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics and the financial crisis in the West, the Chinese were evenly divided, with 41% choosing both the U.S. and China as the

China Sees U.S. as Top Economy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

world's economic leader. Since then, perceptions have drifted back to pre-economic crisis levels.

In terms of overall image, in nine of 20 countries surveyed in 2012, majorities or pluralities give China positive ratings. Opinions are largely negative in six nations, while views are essentially divided in five countries.

China receives positive ratings in most of the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed and is well-liked by roughly six-in-ten Russians. Indian views are on balance negative, although fully 45% do not offer an opinion. Meanwhile, since 2011, China's ratings are down in the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan. (*For more, see “[Global Opinion of Obama Slips, International Policies Faulted](#),” released June 13, 2012*).

2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in China Survey Methods

The survey in China is part of the larger Spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 21 countries under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in China are based on 3,177 face-to-face interviews of adults conducted from March 18 to April 15, 2012. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao), representing roughly 64% of the adult population. The sample is disproportionately urban (the sample is 55% urban, while China's population is 50% urban). Interviews were conducted in Chinese (Mandarin, Hubei, Shandong, Chongqing, Hebei, Liaoning, Guangxi, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Henan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Hunan, and Hainan dialects). The data were purchased from Horizon Research Consultancy Group based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

The margin of sampling error is ± 4.3 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Methods in Detail

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples except in China. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Brazil**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Portuguese

Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 19, 2012

Sample size: 800

Margin of Error: ± 5.1 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English

Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 15, 2012

Sample size: 1,018

Margin of Error: ± 3.3 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone-only households)
(roughly 98% of all British households)

Country:	China
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Nanjing, Haikou, Qinhuangdao, Wuhan, Shangqui, Xiangtan, Neijiang, Guilin, Chongqing. The towns covered were Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu; Dashiqiao, Yingkou, Liaoning; Jimo, Qingdao, Shandong; Gaoan Yichun, Jiangxi; Dali, Dali State, Yunnan; Shaowu, Nanping, Fujian; Xintai, Taian, Shandong; Gaobeidian, Baoding, Hebei; Ji'an, Tonghua, Jilin; Zaoyang, Xiangyang, Hubei; Guiping, Guigang, Guangxi; Yicheng, Xiangyang, Hubei. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Chinese (Mandarin, Hubei, Shandong, Chongqing, Hebei, Liaoning, Guangxi, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Henan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Hunan, and Hainan dialects)
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 15, 2012
Sample size:	3,177
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 55% urban, China's population is 50% urban). The sample represents roughly 64% of the adult population.
Note:	Data were purchased from Horizon Research Consultancy Group based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

Country:	Czech Republic
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Czech
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country:

Egypt

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Arabic

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 10, 2012

Sample size:

1,000

Margin of Error:

±4.2 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates or about 2% of the population)

Country:

France

Sample design:

Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:

French

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – March 31, 2012

Sample size:

1,004

Margin of Error:

±3.5 percentage points

Representative:

Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country:

Germany

Sample design:

Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative all landline telephone households (roughly 91% of all German households) stratified by administrative districts proportional to population size and community size

Mode:

Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:

German

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 2, 2012

Sample size:

1,000

Margin of Error:

±4.0 percentage points

Representative:

Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [8%] and households without telephones [1%])

Country:

Greece

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas (roughly 6% of the population)

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Greek

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – April 9, 2012

Sample size:

1,000

Margin of Error:

±3.7 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas – roughly 6% of the population)

Country:

India

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample in 13 of the 15 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded), plus the Union Territory of Delhi (86% of the adult population); disproportional sampling of the urban population (sample 50% urban/population 28% urban)

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 19, 2012

Sample size:

4,018

Margin of Error:

±3.9 percentage points

Representative:

Disproportionately urban. The data was weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly 86% of the Indian population.

Country:

Italy

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Italian

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 10, 2012

Sample size:

1,074

Margin of Error:

±4.4 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:

Japan

Sample design:

Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size

Mode:

Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:

Japanese

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – April 12, 2012

Sample size:

700

Margin of Error:

±4.1 percentage points

Representative:

Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [roughly 9%] and households with no telephones [roughly 5%])

Country:

Jordan

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Arabic

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 10, 2012

Sample size:

1,000

Margin of Error:

±4.8 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:

Lebanon

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Arabic

Fieldwork dates:

March 19 – April 10, 2012

Sample size:

1,000

Margin of Error:

±4.2 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:

Mexico

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Spanish

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – April 2, 2012

Sample size:

1,200

Margin of Error:

±3.8 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:

Pakistan

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province and the urban/rural population. (The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons, as were areas of instability in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] – roughly 18% of the population.)

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Hindko, Saraiki, Brahvi, Balochi

Fieldwork dates:

March 28 – April 13, 2012

Sample size:

1,206

Margin of Error:

±4.2 percentage points

Representative:

Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 82% of the adult population.

Country:

Poland

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Polish

Fieldwork dates:

March 24 – April 16, 2012

Sample size:

1,001

Margin of Error:

±3.7 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:	Russia
Sample design	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 4, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Spain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 97% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (about 97% of Spanish households)
Country:	Tunisia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 20, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:

Turkey

Sample design:

Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode:

Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:

Turkish

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – April 11, 2012

Sample size:

1,001

Margin of Error:

±5.2 percentage points

Representative:

Adult population

Country:

United States

Sample design:

Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households stratified by county

Mode:

Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:

English, Spanish

Fieldwork dates:

March 20 – April 4, 2012

Sample size:

1,011

Margin of Error:

±3.5 percentage points

Representative:

Telephone households (including cell phone-only households)

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
October 16, 2012 Release

Methodological notes:

- In addition to China, when other countries from the Spring 2012 survey are referenced in the report, complete findings for those countries are shown in the topline.
- Survey results are based on national samples except in China. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Trends from India prior to 2011 are not shown because those results were based on less-representative samples of the population. Since 2011, the samples have been more representative of the Indian population.
- Trends from Brazil prior to 2010 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2010, the samples have been more representative of the Brazilian population.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been more representative of the Egyptian population.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2012 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	100
	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	19	10	100
	Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100

		Q4 How easy or difficult is it in our country for a young person to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents were – very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult?					
		Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	13	44	29	8	6	100

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
	Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100

		Q8c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
	Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
	Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100
France	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
	Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
	Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Spring, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	3	30	39	17	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	33	45	13	7	100

		Q8c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2012	12	50	20	5	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	12	48	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	9	49	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	50	24	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Spring, 2006	14	49	20	7	10	100
	Spring, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100
	Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	7	26	12	32	24	100
	Spring, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	17	35	28	14	6	100
	Spring, 2011	19	38	27	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	15	37	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	32	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2008	22	37	21	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	26	39	25	6	4	100
	Spring, 2006	20	43	20	12	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	14	33	33	18	3	100
	Spring, 2011	13	31	34	18	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	35	32	18	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2006	8	41	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	18	41	26	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	14	45	24	13	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	28	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	44	29	14	4	100
	Spring, 2008	12	38	18	24	8	100
	Spring, 2007	13	33	19	29	6	100
	Spring, 2005	19	47	21	7	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	29	40	10	5	16	100
China	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100
India	Spring, 2012	6	17	17	14	45	100
	Spring, 2011	6	19	16	19	40	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100

		Q8c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	60	25	2	3	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	58	24	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2011	60	25	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
	Spring, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100

		Q8d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	2	19	43	19	16	100
	Spring, 2011	3	26	41	13	18	100
	Spring, 2010	3	24	47	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	2	23	47	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	42	11	23	100
	Spring, 2007	2	24	46	9	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	24	40	8	26	100

		Q8e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	7	41	28	10	14	100
	Spring, 2011	5	42	26	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	5	44	32	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	5	41	35	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	5	49	27	5	14	100

		Q8f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	6	27	35	15	16	100
	Spring, 2011	5	27	32	15	20	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	29	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	34	10	16	100
	Spring, 2007	4	36	33	7	20	100

		Q8g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	8	35	28	14	15	100
	Spring, 2011	5	32	27	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	10	45	25	7	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	46	29	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	7	45	22	3	22	100

		Q8s Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: s. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	38	5	24	100

		Q8u Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: u. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	4	27	37	15	18	100
	Spring, 2011	3	24	32	19	22	100
	Spring, 2010	3	27	34	16	19	100
	Spring, 2008	2	25	37	12	23	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	37	5	26	100

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in China – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	17	66	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100

		Q15 And over the next 12 months, do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	24	59	9	2	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	22	62	10	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100

		Q18 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	6	63	20	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	60	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	63	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	53	36	6	2	100

		Q20 And thinking about how you and your family were doing financially five years ago: Would you say you are better off today than you were five years ago, worse off today, or are you doing about the same today as you were five years ago?				
		Better off	Worse off	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	27	34	38	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	22	46	32	1	100
France	Spring, 2012	14	49	37	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	23	28	48	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	9	60	31	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	19	49	31	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	12	81	7	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	28	40	30	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	20	45	34	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	32	29	36	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	43	35	21	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	16	42	38	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	32	31	37	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	15	51	34	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	37	36	25	1	100
China	Spring, 2012	70	5	21	3	100
India	Spring, 2012	50	25	19	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	11	42	47	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	23	57	17	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	72	12	16	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	30	31	37	2	100

		Q24a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. The gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	48	39	10	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	41	48	9	0	1	100

		Q24b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. Air pollution					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	36	39	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2008	31	43	21	3	1	100

		Q24c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. Corrupt business people					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	32	41	19	3	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	40	22	3	14	100

		Q24d Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: d. Conditions for workers					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	23	40	27	5	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	43	31	4	9	100

		Q24e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. Unemployment					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	24	40	27	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	22	46	24	3	5	100

		Q24f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. Safety of food					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	41	39	15	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	37	42	7	2	100

		Q24g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. Water pollution					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	33	37	20	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	38	26	7	1	100

		Q24h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. Rising prices					
Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total		
China	Spring, 2012	60	32	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2008	72	24	4	1	0	100

		Q24i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. Quality of manufactured goods					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	33	45	17	2	2	100
	Spring, 2008	13	42	38	5	2	100

		Q24j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. Health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	26	38	27	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	39	40	6	2	100

		Q24k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k. Education					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	23	36	29	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	11	31	42	13	4	100

		Q24l Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: l. Crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	25	40	26	6	4	100
	Spring, 2008	17	44	30	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	22	58	18	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	49	8	2	1	100

		Q24m Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: m. Corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	50	35	9	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	14	1	6	100

		Q24n Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: n. Old age insurance					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	28	40	22	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	13	40	35	8	3	100

		Q24o Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: o. Safety of medicine					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	28	43	22	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	42	9	3	100

		Q24p Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: p. Traffic					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	18	37	28	13	3	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	40	21	1	100

		Q24q Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: q. Electricity shortages					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	8	30	33	25	4	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	43	29	1	100

		Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	22	45	18	6	8	100
	Spring, 2010	18	50	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2009	30	46	14	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	28	44	14	7	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	12	49	22	10	7	100
	Spring, 2010	15	49	21	7	8	100
	Fall, 2009	15	52	20	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	49	19	9	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	55	16	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	20	46	20	6	7	100
France	Spring, 2012	13	45	24	19	0	100
	Spring, 2010	16	51	17	15	0	100
	Fall, 2009	21	40	22	18	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	41	26	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	18	38	23	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	40	23	11	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	14	55	20	9	2	100
	Spring, 2010	13	60	18	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	16	49	26	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	49	27	9	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	51	22	11	2	100
	Summer, 2002	22	47	20	9	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	11	36	37	15	2	100
	Spring, 2010	13	49	27	7	4	100
	Fall, 2009	10	49	25	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	10	47	31	9	4	100
	Spring, 2007	14	53	20	6	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	10	40	21	9	19	100
	Fall, 2009	21	54	15	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	21	52	12	4	11	100
	Summer, 2002	20	51	14	4	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	11	33	31	19	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	8	45	30	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	14	54	20	4	8	100
	Fall, 2009	23	47	16	5	9	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	23	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	20	6	6	100
	Summer, 2002	15	29	32	19	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	12	38	32	14	5	100
	Fall, 2009	12	51	22	11	5	100
	Spring, 2007	17	42	30	8	2	100
	Summer, 2002	19	43	25	11	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	11	36	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2010	20	40	23	11	5	100
	Fall, 2009	12	40	26	17	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	36	29	12	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	36	28	12	7	100
	Summer, 2002	13	32	33	18	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	13	42	15	6	25	100

		Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	27	37	16	5	15	100
	Spring, 2009	19	41	13	7	20	100
	Spring, 2007	18	42	15	6	19	100
	Summer, 2002	36	24	15	15	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	25	25	26	19	6	100
	Spring, 2010	22	29	23	23	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	34	24	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	32	27	19	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	13	30	34	20	4	100
	Spring, 2010	19	29	30	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	28	27	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	15	32	35	13	5	100
	Summer, 2002	28	19	40	13	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	25	37	20	14	4	100
	Spring, 2010	20	40	21	18	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	44	20	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	40	20	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	44	32	11	4	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	18	24	19	18	22	100
China	Spring, 2012	21	53	16	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	22	62	14	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	59	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	16	54	24	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	15	60	20	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	19	51	20	9	1	100
India	Spring, 2012	26	35	17	8	13	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	5	33	47	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	37	42	13	2	100
	Spring, 2009	10	31	45	11	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	43	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	14	29	45	10	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	16	32	21	15	16	100
	Spring, 2010	29	28	14	7	22	100
	Spring, 2009	35	30	12	8	14	100
	Spring, 2007	29	31	12	11	18	100
	Summer, 2002	24	26	8	14	28	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	24	51	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	30	45	13	8	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	10	24	40	20	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	31	27	17	11	100
	Spring, 2009	14	38	28	13	7	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/ There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	29	51	9	7	1	1	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	26	33	17	7	3	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	26	10	8	1	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	3	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	2	3	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	40	39	11	7	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	37	12	7	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	25	6	9	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	43	27	9	12	1	4	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	36	44	16	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	34	44	17	4	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	3	1	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	34	44	5	5	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	6	16	0	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	1	12	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	48	29	7	5	0	1	10	100
China	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100
India	Spring, 2012	37	17	7	1	1	2	35	100
	Spring, 2011	38	14	6	3	1	5	34	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	48	27	4	1	1	3	16	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/ There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	47	30	4	0	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2011	51	25	3	0	1	2	18	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	1	1	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	100
	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100

		Q30 Which of the following comes closer to your view? I like the pace of modern life, OR I do not like the pace of modern life.			
		Like pace of modern life	Do not like pace of modern life	DK/Refused	Total
China		59	31	10	100
		71	25	5	100
		65	28	7	100

		Q31 Which of these comes closer to your view? Our traditional way of life is getting lost, OR our traditional way of life remains strong.			
		Our traditional way of life is getting lost	Our traditional way of life remains strong	DK/Refused	Total
China		57	29	14	100
		59	37	4	100
		60	35	5	100
		68	27	5	100

		Q32 And finally, which comes closer to your view? Consumerism and commercialism are a threat to our culture, OR consumerism and commercialism are not a threat to our culture.			
		Consumerism and commercialism are a threat to our culture	Consumerism and commercialism are not a threat to our culture	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	43	32	25	100

		Q33a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.				
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused
China	Spring, 2012	25	46	17	4	8
	Spring, 2009	30	51	16	2	2
	Spring, 2007	19	51	23	3	4
	Spring, 2006	22	47	21	3	6
	Summer, 2002	27	37	23	8	5

		Q33b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer.				
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused
China	Spring, 2012	45	36	38	10	2

		Q40a For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100

		Q54 Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view? It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here, OR it's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.			
		It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	43	34	23	100
	Spring, 2007	38	39	22	100

		Q55 And which of these comes closer to your view? I like American ideas about democracy, OR I dislike American ideas about democracy.			
		I like American ideas about democracy	I dislike American ideas about democracy	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	52	29	18	100
	Spring, 2007	48	36	16	100

		Q56 Which comes closer to describing your view? I like American ways of doing business, OR I dislike American ways of doing business.			
		I like American ways of doing business	I dislike American ways of doing business	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	43	33	23	100
	Spring, 2007	49	25	26	100
	Summer, 2002	36	24	40	100

		Q57 Which is closer to describing your view—I like American music, movies and television, OR I dislike American music, movies and television.			
		I like American music, movies and television	I dislike American music, movies and television	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	43	43	13	100
	Spring, 2007	42	46	12	100
	Summer, 2002	55	36	9	100

		Q58 And which comes closer to describing your view? I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances, OR I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances.			
		I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	73	15	11	100
	Spring, 2007	80	11	9	100
	Summer, 2002	87	5	9	100

		Q64 What's more important in (survey country) society: that everyone be free to pursue their life's goals without interference from the state or that the state play an active role in society so as to guarantee that nobody is in need?			
		Freedom to pursue life's goals without interference	Nobody in need	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	34	51	16	100
	Spring, 2011	28	63	9	100

		Q64b Compared to your parents when they were the same age as you are now, do you think your own standard of living now is much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse than theirs was?							
		Much better	Somewhat better	About the same	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Parents did not live to the age of respondent (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	31	29	20	12	6	1	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	34	29	20	11	4	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2012	16	32	18	19	13	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	40	30	15	9	5	1	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	39	32	12	11	5	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	23	34	14	18	8	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	18	39	16	18	8	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	20	37	24	10	3	1	5	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	24	37	18	14	6	1	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	19	37	21	12	7	1	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	24	36	18	12	4	0	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	11	23	29	31	4	2	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	3	28	39	23	6	1	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	7	14	29	33	17	0	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	30	27	20	14	8	0	1	100
China	Spring, 2012	39	53	5	1	1	0	1	100
India	Spring, 2012	30	37	14	7	5	0	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	15	32	23	20	8	2	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	16	22	16	23	19	1	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	46	35	11	5	2	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	12	42	30	11	3	1	2	100

		Q66 Overall, do you think that India's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	44	25	31	100
	Spring, 2010	60	13	27	100

		Q84 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? Most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard, OR Hard work is no guarantee of success for most people.				
		Most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard	Hard work is no guarantee of success for most people	Neither/Both equally (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	45	33	13	8	100

		Q106a Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and the U.S.? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	39	26	21	13	100
	Spring, 2010	68	8	16	8	100

		Q106b Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and India? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	39	24	21	16	100
	Spring, 2010	53	9	23	15	100

		Q106c Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and Japan? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	30	41	17	13	100

		Q106d Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and Pakistan? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	49	10	22	19	100